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Slightly warmer; fair weather. THIS WEEK WE EXPOSE ALL OUR

SILK PLUSH CAPS

At \$1 that formerly sold for \$1.50 and \$2.00. This week, for 50 cents we offer all our CAPS that Why? Because we have too many have been selling at \$1 and \$1.25.

For 25 cents we offer a large line of heavy BEAVER CLOTH CAPS that are regular 75c and \$1 goods.

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We continue to sell our \$15 and \$18 Monday and Tuesday, your choice of any 50-cent Teck,
Puff or Four-in-Hand for 29 cents.

Special Sale of Heavy Merino Underwear at 78 cents. (See Show Window.)

1-5 Off on all Cardigan and Jersey Jackets, and heavy lined and unlined Gloves and Mitts at

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., IMPORTERS, JOBBERS. Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Linens, Etc.

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An unequaled display of above leading makes, in beautiful and seasonable designs. These are conceded the most desirable medium-priced fabrics offered for Ladies' and Children's wear. The price will be found lowest offered from any market.

We are in daily receipt of advance shipments Linens, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Crashes, Laces, Curtains, etc., direct through Indianapolis Customs

> Stocks Complete in All Departments. Lowest Prices Always a Certainty.

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WE OFFER OUR LINE OF SAMPLES OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS (Four pairs of each kind) at 25 per cent. off regular selling price, net 30 days.

BUTTER-MAKING TESTS.

Results Obtained by the Chemist of the Ill-

inois Agricultural Experiment Station.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 24.-Bulletin No.

18 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment

Station is out, and is devoted to dairying

experiments. The tests of dairy cows at

the Illinois State fair, and at the American

dairy show, Chicago, 1891, were made by

E. H. Farrington, the chemist of the sta-

tion, and the bulletin contains a report of

these tests, and upon the working dairy

maintained at the dairy show. The Bab-

cock test is found to be the most reliable

in testing both skim milk and buttermilk.

The results obtained emphasize the neces-

sity of proper attention to both the temper-

ature and acidity of the cream when churned. In trials of different methods of

cream separation the best results with

inches deep, were obtained when the milk

stood forty-eight hours. But the most

by dilution show (1) that with rich mill

and with that from a new milch cow, the

cream rose as completely when the new milk was quickly cooled to 70° Fahrenheit, without the addition of water, as it did

when diluted with an equal quantity of water; (2) the rising of the cream was more complete in a given time, and was hastened by diluting the milk from cows that were

not fresh or that gave a considerable quan-

USED WATER FROM CESS-POOLS.

Burning House Flooded with Filth, and Now

the Owner Wants Pay for Damage.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Jan. 24.-This town

in the midst of a discussion which, moi-

dentally, involves the usefulness of its fire

department. About two weeks ago the

house of base-ball manager Coding caught

fire. The firemen were called, but, inas-

much as they found no water handy, were

compelled to draw from two cess-pools in

order to extinguish the flames, and literally flooded the house with filthy sewage.

Now Mr. Coding looks to the insurance

companies for the full value of the property. He says that he has used pounds

upon pounds of fumigators; and bar-

rels of disinfectants, but the stench still remains and the house seems to be

permanently affected. The insurance com-

settlement for actual fire damage. The case will undoubtedly be taken into the courts. The house, which was one of the handsomest in Westfield, was worth \$10,-000. Westfield has had trouble with its lack of water supply before. The town was nearly burned down within the last

Doctors' Row at St. Louis.

morning ended a secret trial which has caused a sensation in medical circles here.

Dr. J. L. Bauer, accused of introducing Dr.

Alphonse Etavard in certain quarters in direct opposition to the code of medical ethics, was expelled from the faculty of the College of Physician control of the College of the College of Physician control of the College of Physician control of the College of the College of the Col

cians and Surgeons, the largest school of the kind in St. Louis. Dr. Bauer is an em-

inent obstetrical specialist, and Dr. Eta-

vard, though a graduate of the school named, is ostracised because of alleged unethical methods of advertising himself.

Therein lies Dr. Bauer's offense in introduc-

Struck by a Snow-Shed Roof. TRUCKEE, Cal., Jan. 23 .- Two stock-men

ing him in a professional way.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.-At 2 o'clock this

month on account of this.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

tity of average milk.

Cooley cans, in which the milk was set ten

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

M'KEE & CO., WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG Chicago & St. Louis. BIG TE.

Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis. SCHEDULE, Nov. 15, 1891. WEST BOUND. | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 17

*Indicates daily.

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Leave for Anderson and Muncie at 1:00 p. m.

Arrive from Anderson at 10:30 a.m. and 2:40 p. m.

Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a.m.

Nos. 12, 18, 5, 7 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains with Wagner Steepers, Buffet, Cafe and Dining cars to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Clevelond, Buffalo, New York, Albany and Boston. The finest trains in America.

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2 Cents per Mile Our 1.000-mile Book-Price \$20-will be accepted for passage between

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"5 Trains a Day to Cincinnati Buy our MILEAGE-BOOK-We are extending For further information call at C., H. & D. Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave., or Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

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FOR SALE A-GAS-WORKS

Lump, 9c per bushel.

Crushed, 10c per bushel. Tickets at Gas Office, 49 South Pennsylvania street.

-

COAL OPERATORS INDIGNANT.

They Say the Report of Contract Labor In-spectors Conkling and Osborne Are Untrue.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Special dis patches from various points in the coal regions say that the report of Contract Labor Inspectors Conkling and Osborne has created indignation in those sections, as it is claimed that it is false and misleading. Capt. W. A. May, superintendent of all the collieries of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, says there is scarcely a grain of truth in the report. He denies that there has been any but very brief and easily-adjusted strikes in that region since the great strike of 1877. He also says that the Hillside company has never imported a single contract laborer. Wages have not been reduced for twelve years, and no dis-crimination in that particular is made against Huns and Poles. John Jeermin, the millionare coal operator of Scranton; Reese G. Brooks, superintendent of the coal department of the Lackawanna and Steel Company, and A. Vandling, general superintend-of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's coal department; Benj. Hughes, general mine superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company; T. H. W. Watkins, of the firm of Sipson & Watkins; Superintendent Lowale, of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, all look upon the report in substantially the same manner as Captain May, and give the same testimony in regard to contract labor, strikes and wages. The general opinion among the operatives is that the inspectors, instead of thoroughly investigating the state of affairs in the coal regions, have taken the indications in one place as a sample for the rest.

RIOT IN ALLEGHENY.

Street Car Stoned and a Woman and Officer Injured-Mob Dispersed by Police.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.-The electricstreet-car strike caused lively times again to-night in lower Allegheny. The cars were not molested during the day, but toward evening the crowd began to assemble, and by dark Beaver avenue, in the vicinity of the car sheds, was packed with a howling mob of men, women and children. Stones were hurled at the passing cars and all sorts of obstructions placed on the tracks. A stone thrown through a window of a car struck a woman in the face, painfully injuring her. Another missile hit officer Burhey on the back and still another struck him on the leg. He was quite seriously hurt. Finally the crowd became so great that traffic on the road was suspended until the police had dispersed the mob. At 11 o'clock everything was quiet and the cars were running again. The im-

pression is growing that there will be serious trouble if the strike is not soon settled. GARZA WILL SOON BE CAUGHT.

What the Adjutant-General of Texas Says About Elusive Rebels.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SAN DIEGO, Tex., Jan. 24.—This section is the hot-bed of the Garza revolutionists. W. H. Mabrey, Adjutant-general of the State, arrived here yesterday and will command the detachment of fifty State rangers, which will start to-morrow from here on an extended scout to the southwest, evidently bent on bringing in game, complete separation by setting the milk was obtained when the milk was set three inches deep in pans for twenty-four hours. The results from the work on cream-raising as they are prepared for a week's absence. and each man is furnished with two hundred rounds of ammunition. General Mabrey states that it is his firm belief that Garza will be in custody within ten days, and that his wherabouts are definitely known to the rangers. Carefully laid plans are being matured which, when brought to a focus, will make matters very interesting for Garza. There are three parties in the field, and the chances for Garza's escape are meagre. When the last of those chances have eluded him it will remain to be seen which of these parties will effect his capture or surrender. There are those attracted by the allurements of the big reward offered by Mexico, and should they get him Garza would be trotted over the border so quick he would have no time to realize his ill luck. Should he fall into the hands of the federal troops he would be subject to extradition, and though the process might not be so summary he would just as surely find himself at last inside a Mexican prison, and once there his fate would not be hard to foretell. But let the State forces get him and a different story would be told.

General Mabrey says: "Texas has no charge against this man, except as to his complicity in the killing at Retinal and the fact that he is said to have been engaged in organizing gangs of armed men contrary to the laws of the State. As to the first charge, it is plain to be seen that there may be serious obstacles in the way of proving his connection with the killing. This being so, and Garza being the sensible man whom all who know him say he is, it

is certainly reasonable to expect that when he sees nothing but inevitable capture or surrender before him he will come and surrender to the State forces." The immediate friends of Garza say he is "away off," he is down in Mexico, he is over about Eagle Pass, he is out of all reach, and every effort to capture him will be futile. Such information, however, is not always given the credence which under

other circumstances it might be entitled to, and General Mabrey states that Garza is much less than a thousand miles away from here. His plans are laid accordingly, and it is plain to see he is satisfied. He is drawing the lines surely, if slowly, about One Border Trouble Ended.

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 24.-There is every reason to believe that the trouble to the south is ended. The fact that troops from Fort Bayard have been ordered to the Rio Grande border is conclusive evidence of this fact. A correspondent, who has were walking on top of a cattle train today when the train entered a snow-shed
and the men were knocked from the train.
Nelson was killed and Sanders fatally inleaders, are all the more
harmless.

CHILI PROMISES TO ANSWER

Formal Reply Will Be Made To-Day to Uncle Sam's Demand for Reparation.

Alarming War Rumors Not Warranted by the Contents of President Harrison's "Ultimatum" to the Southern Republic.

Message and Correspondence on the Subject to Be Sent to Congress To-Day.

Right of Asylum Discussed by General Henderson-Mr. Holman on the Possible Effects of War-Another Coal Steamer Chartered.

TO-DAY MAY BRING NEWS.

the United States.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Jan. 24.-The excitement over the imbroglio with the United States is growing rapidly. The Valparaiso incident is the all-prevailing topic of conversation, and the probable results of a war between Chili and the United States are eagerly discussed. While it cannot be said that the excitement has reached the stage that is commonly known as a "war fever," yet the natural martial instincts of the Chilian people are, without doubt, greatly aroused.

It was definitely ascertained to-day that Senor Pereira, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent to United States Minister Egan a formal notification that the Chilian government will reply to-morrow to the note containing the ultimatum of the United States government to the effect that diplomatic relations of the two countries must cease raless the off ensive note sent out by Senor Matta regarding the Baltimore affair be immediately withdrawn and reparation be made for the attack upon American sailors in Val-

It is also learned that the British minister to Chili has received instructions from his government to offer his services as a mediator to prevent a war between Chili and the United States.

THAT "ULTIMATUM"

A Restatement of the Demands Made Last October-Message to Be Read To-Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- An exciting impetus was given the Chilian situation by the publication this morning of doubleleaded statements to the effect that the cruiser Philadelphia had been ordered to the Straits of Gibralter, to intercept the Chilian war ship Capitan Prat, now in course of construction at a French shipyard, and which was to be hurried off to Chili for finishing touches, lest the French republic be requested to hold it as an enemy of the United States; that an ultimatum had been sent Chili which meant war; that Chili had demanded the withdrawal of Minister Egan; that the minister would be given his passports if the demand for Egan's recall was acceeded to, and that the changed condition of affairs might result in the withholding of the correspondence which is ready for Congress to-morrow. These statements created a decided sensation in some quarters, but did not appear to agitate official life, although the presence at the White House this morning for some time of two Cabinet officers, in consultation with the President, operated to give

It is stated, upon authority, to-night that the situation has not materially changed during the past week, and that the Chilian matter will all go to Congress to-morrow. The much-talked-of "ultimatum," which was sent to Chili a day or two ago, was a ber for reparation of the wrongs committed against our satiors in Valparatso. The President notified Chili last week that he would send the correspondence between the two governments to Congress on Monday, and that Chili would have time to make any further statement she might have to make and which she might want to appear in his document to Congress. Then the matter would be out of the hands of the diplomatic officers of the gov-ernment and in charge and under the direction of Congress. He desired that Chili should have full knowledge of the situation. In this notice he restated the demand made for reparation in October. This last message is now referred to as an 'ultımatum.'

THE OBJECTION TO EGAN. The other day Minister Montt stated to Secretary Blaine officially that Minister Egan was non persona grata, and suggested that he be recalled as a means of securing a proper apologetic message from the Chilian government. The reply made by the President was that it did not become Chili to object to our diplomatic representative until she had made amends for her wrongs. He said it would be the proper thing for Chili to first repair the injury she had inflicted, and then make her objection to Minister Egan. Thus far, and no farther, have there been steps taken during the week, and they do not alter the well-known status of the case. It is officially denied that the cruise Philadelphia has been ordered to proceed to Gibraltar to intercept the Capitan Prat, although it is not unlikely to be true that such a move is being made. If the Capitan Prat was allowed to be completed or taken away from France while our affairs with

Chili are in statu quo it might prove a very unfortunate circumstance to this government. It is stated that Minister Egan was notified of the receipt of the note from Senor Montt asking his recall, and it is said a message has been received from Mr. Egan stating that the members of the Chilian government authorized to speak upon such matters have verbally assured him that they were satisfied with him, and that similar statements were made to the ministers from other countries. This dispatch raises a question of veracity between Mr. Egan and Senor Montt which subsequent correspondence or events may aid in settling. Certain it is that up to the receipt of Senor Montt's note the records do not show any indication of dissatisfaction with Minister Egan by the Chilian authorities, When Jorge Montt announced the forma-tion of his Cabinet on the 1st instant, Mr. Egan expressed his satisfaction, stating that two members were his persona friends, and he expected to find his future

Department does not expect to hear officially from Valparaiso until the Yorktown returns. The vessel should have
reached Callao to-day under ordinary conditions of going. No information was to
be had at the State Department, none of
the officials through whom communications reach the public having visited the
building during the day. A visit
to Secretary Blaine's residence to-night
for news was without results, the Secretary
declining to talk.

that goes to show that the Minister regards the situation as very grave occurred a few evenings ago at the house of a Cabinet officer, when the Minister, in speaking of the Chilian question, became so painfully excited that the subject had to be dropped. Since Wednesday clerks at the Navy Department have been working continuously day and night on the Chilian question, and to-day there was a large force at work in Assistant Secretary Soley's office, correcting proofs of the report to be submitted to Congress to-morrow. The message and correspondence is not likely to be precipitately taken up for consideration by either branch of the national Legislature, or any discussion of the subject immediately had. The usual informal course, doubtless, will be followed in each house of Congress by referring the message and the accompanying correspondence to the appropriate committee. Pending consideration in committee the message and correspondence will be printed. After members have thus had an opportunity to inform themselves from the official history of the trouble some of them may desire to be heard on the floor, but the disposition of most influential men in the Senate and in the House is adverse to any unusual haste in considering the subject. Unless the case the House is adverse to any unusual haste in considering the subject. Unless the case should suddenly assume some new phase, requiring an addition to the message, it will be laid before both houses and read in

of five hundred projectiles has been shipped to New York for the Miantonomoh, and more cars will soon take another supply. The shells, however, are cast steel and not armor-piercing projectiles. The second gun for the Monterey is now at the naval-proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., undergoing its tests, which, it is understood, have proved successful. A car is at the navy-yard awaiting to take it to San Francisco. As soon as it reaches the yard it will be placed upon it and shipped immed-

The Post to-morrow will say: "There is good reason to fear that Chili's failure to promptly accede to the demands of our nitimatum will lead to something more than the mere breaking off of diplomatic relations. President Harrison, it is strongly hinted, will inform Congress in his message that this government intends to enforce the ultimatum by means of a naval demonstration and such other measures as may be required. Congress will be asked to sanction everything involved in this undertaking.

RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

Ex-Senator Henderson Thinks the Refugees Should Not Have Been Protected.

Erecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, does not think our government is wholly in right in the Chilian controversy. In discussing the situation to-day. particularly with reference to right of asylum for refugees, he finds two sides to it. "The refugees sent to Callao," he ssys, "are citizens of Chili, who being guilty of crimes under Chilian law, sought refuge at the house of the United States minister, Mr. Patrick Egan, in order to escape the punishment due to these crimes. These men have not only been sheltered and protected at the house and at the legation of our minister resident at Santiago for several months, against the protest of the existing government of Chili. which we have acknowledged and with which we claim to be at peace, but they are finally removed and peaceably transported by land from Santiago to Valparaiso and there placed on a war vessel of the United States to be safely transported by the authority of our government beyond the jurisdiction of the country whose laws they have violated. This is regarded at the Navy Department as an indication that affairs are quiet in Chili at present. affairs are quiet in Chili at present.

"I think, myself, after this much of humiliation on the part of Chili, the further suggestion that she desires war must be totally abandoned by our people. Suppose, during the late civil war in this country, the English or the French minister at Washington had given shelter and protection to Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson, General Early or General Beauregard, how long would the house or the person of that minister have been respected? Submit the question to evoke the answer. Mr. Fish, our question to evoke the answer. Mr. Fish, our own Secretary of State in 1875, said to Mr. Barton, minister to this country from

Hayti:
"It is not probable that the practice [of asylum] would ever be attempted in this country, or, if attempted, could be tolerated, and the discountenance which the United States extends to the practice is upon the principle of doing to others as we would they should do unto us, so that when we acknowledge the sovereignty of a State by concluding treaties with and by accrediting diplomatic officers to its government we, impliedly at least, acknowledge it as a political equal, and we claim to extend to it all the political prerogatives and immunities which we may claim for ourselves. We sincerely desire that it may be universally recognized that foreign legations shall nowhere be made a harbor for persons either charged with crimes, or who may fear that such a charge may be made. Prominent among the reasons for objection on our part to giving asylum in a legation, especially in the government to the south of us, is that such practice obviously tends toward the encouragement of offenses for which asylum may be desired. There is cause to believe that the instability of the governments in countries where the practice has been tolerated may, in a great degree, be due to such toleration. For this reason, if for none other, the government of the United States, which is one of law and order and of constitutional observance, desires to extend no encouragement to a practice which it believes to be calculated to promote and encourage revolutionary movements and ambitious plottings. Instances, too, have occurred where an asylum having been granted, with impunity, has been grossly abused, to the defeat of justice, not only against political offenders, but also against persons charged with infamous crimes. Such a business is plainly incompatible with the stability and welfare of government and society it-

THINKS WE HAVE NO GRIEVANCE. After quoting further utterances of other Secretaries of State, Webster. Seward, Marcy and Bayard, on this subject, to show that the United States has uniformily condemned the practice of granting asylum for refugees, General Henderson said: "We have no right to interfere with the civil policy of other nations, and to make the houses of our representatives abroad a harbor for offenders against their laws is an insult to them far greater than the action of unauthorized mobs can possibly be to us. If we had to go to war with every na-tion whose soil was stained with the blood spilled by mobs few peaceful years would bless our land. Chili has the same God whom we worship. They believe in the same Bible and accept our Christian creed of faith. The right of asylum is no longer claimed, except in barbarous or heathen returned from a journey to the scene of the revolt and along the line reports the refugees as having dispersed to the ranches along the border, and that the members of the Cablains that it was the there is no danger of further trouble. Saiez, the leader, is under arrest at Messilla, and so are two of his leutenants. Silla, and so are two of his leutenants. Selection at a waiting extradition action. The robels, being without leaders, are all the more harmless.

The Rev. Mr. McAll, the head of the Mean and sales in the considered a cause for war, but they were, Firing on our flag is always all governmental responsility for the mob of last October. She claims that it was the sudden and indicates the considered a cause for war, but they were, Firing on our flag is always all governmental responsility for the mob of last October. She claims that it was the sudden and indicates the of last October. She claims that it was the sudden and indicates the officials were found, but they united in saying that nothing had been received from either Valparaiso or Callao, so that if Captain Evangelism has made rapid progress recently. There are now sudden and indicates the mem ob of last October. She claims that it was the sudden and indicates the officials were found, but they united in saying that nothing had been received from either Valparaiso or Callao, so that if Captain Evangelism has made rapid progress recently. There are now flag is always all governmental responsility for the mob of last October. She claims that it was the sudden and indicates they were. Firing on our flag is always all governmental responsility for the mob of last October. She claims that it was the sudden and indicates they were. Firing on our flag is always all governmental responsility for the mob of last October. She claims that it was the sudden and indicates they were. Firing on our flag is always all governmental responsility for the mob of last October. She claims that it was the sality of the mean of last October. She claims that it was the states. To assert the right in Chili is to brand

mediate apology for the killing of her citizens by the New Orleans mob, our Secretary said we would not be hurried or bullied into an apology until the facts were known. That deed is yet without apology, without indemnity and without pledges for the future. Are we yet so little advanced in Christian practice that we reference there even so much as we comtions reach the public having visited the building during the day. A visit to Secretary Blaine's residence to-night for news was without results, the Secretary declining to talk.

Minister Montt was none the less reserved. He declined to answer any inquiries concerning Chilian affairs, and said he had no news to give out. An incident that goes to show that the Minister regards the situation as very grave occurred a few evenings ago at the house of a Cabinet officer, when the Minister, in speaking of the Chilian question, became so painfully excited that the subject had to be dropped.

Since Wednesday clerks at the Navy Department have been working continuously day and night on the Chilian question, and to-day there was a large force at work in

has followed our example and paid us the compliment to adopt in substance our form of government. We taught her to believe that 'resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.' She accepted the lesson, and, believing that Balmaceda was a tyrant, she discarded him and turns again with renewed devotion to her imperiled Constitution. She is yet a child, and speaks 'as a child.' Let us uphold her hands and give her strength and growth rather than to batter down her cities and carry tire and sword to her struggling people. When she becomes strong and powerful she will 'put away childish things.' If a day shall then come to test our existence she will be by our side."

As to the right of Chili to ask for Minis-

As to the right of Chili to ask for Minister Egan's recall, and that such a request would endanger peaceful relations be-tween the two countries General Hender-son said: "Is it possible that we have reached such a position of haughty arro-gance that we shall insist upon imposing our choice of ministers upon foreign nations? Chili, no less than any other indeboth of them to-morrow afternoon.

The activity at the Washington navy-yard continues. Commodore Folger, of the Ordnance Bureau, frequently leaves his desk at the Navy Department to go to the yards to supervise the work and to see the progress that any other independent nation, has the sovereign right to make such a request and to refuse any other minister who may not be acceptable to her. This is a right which has existed since the foundation of the government. General Washington, while President, de-Genest. We have since demanded the re-call of a minister from Spain and very re-cently one from England. If these acts had brought war upon us we should have had the sympathy of mankind. Possibly if we had had no minister at Santiago we should have had no cause of quarrel with Chili."

> CRISIS AT HAND. Correspondent Who Thinks War May B

Declared Almost Immediately. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-The Inter Ocean's Washington dispatch says, regarding the report that Chili desires the withdrawal of Minister Egan: "It is doubtful whether there is any precedent for demanding the recall of a minister at so critical a stage in the negotiations between two countries. Lord Sackville-West was given his papers by the United States, but there was no dispute pending between his government and ours at the time, and it was at the suggestion of the British government itself that President Cleveland took that course instead of demanding the minister's recall by his own government. A demand at this time Chili, or a presentation passport to Mr. Egan would, the opinion of diplomates here, im-mediately be followed by the dismissal of Minister Montt and a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. lf, in the meantime, no intimation of an intention to apologize for the assault of the Baltimore's sailors had been rewed from Chili, a declaration war would not be long in ming. The Chilian government has awaited three months to answer a very earnest request from the United States for an apology and reparation, and the President, undoubtedly, will permit that government to await before an answer will be made as to the suggestions that Minister Egan is not an agreeable person."

On the situation at Washington at present the correspondent says: "It is evident that the administration is satisfied that i will make no answer to demand for an apology or repara-The Cabinet are now convinced that Chili has never had any intention of apologizing. The President is satisfied that Chili has been deceiving the United States, and has been causing this delay in order to gain time for its own purposes. Minister Montt's duty has been to mislead. One of the highofficers of the government have been deceived. has been fooling this government." The crisis is therefore near at hand. Soon after noon to-morrow the people of the United States will know exactly what the position of the administration is. It is stated on authority that the opinion of the Cabinet as to the character of the Presi-dent's message and the importance of sending it to Congress now is unanimous.

EFFECT OF WAR WITH CHILL Mr. Holman Propounds Some Questions-Democrats Will Support the President, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 .- The Post to-morrow will publish interviews with several prominent persons on the subject of the Chilian troubles. The most interesting of these is one with Representative Holman, of Indiana, who spoke substantially as follows: "Of course, we must consider the results of any action that we may take against Chili. Suppose we should go into a war, what would be our relations towards Peru and Bolivia after the trouble was over? Of course, these two nations would be in volved with us. Must we pro tect them from the resentment incurred by the contest? If so, how will the obligation rest upon us? There is no doubt about our ability to conquer Chili, to practically annihilate her if we needed to go so far. Chili could be conquered with our present army and navy in four months, I think, and if this force would not suffice, look at the resources back of them. But the war itself is a small part of all that must be taken into consideration. The loss of life would be most lamentable, but beyond that are the consequences-not only the question of virtual protecterate over Peru and Chili but the effect of the war upon other South American nations. How will our relations with the other governments of that continent be affected if the United States makes war upon Chilif What would be its influence upon the sentiment of those nations toward us! In the course of time you would see a great syndicate of all the governments upon these two continents. Not a union, of course, like our States, but a close al-liance. We must think of the effect upon this movement of any action to-ward Chili. I shall not care to express any opinion as to what should be done until I get all the facts from the President. One thing is certain, that the administration will receive the unqualified support of the Democratic side of the House in any measures necessary to uphoid the honor of the government. There will be no question of

Commander Dickins, of the United States navy, who has had a wide experience with the South Americans, thinks that nothing short of punishment will imbue Chili with the proper respect for this government.
"The rank and file of the people," he says
"are ignorant of our resources and confident
that they can whip us. Nothing but actual
force will convince the Chilians that they are not strong enough to insult us with impunity. No deeper insult or wrong could have been offered a nation than the slaughter of her sailers because of the uniforms they were. Firing on our flag is always considered a cause for war, but butchering of our sailers is a worse affront. Bloodshed is not a thing for arbitration. Disputes over more or

RIOTOUS ENGLISH SOCIALISTS

Another Disgraceful Sunday Encounter with the Officers at Chelsea.

One Policeman Clawed and Scratched and Another Knocked Down by a Woman, Whose Mouthings They Attempted to Stop.

Split in the Federation Caused by Refusal of Fabians to Violate the Law.

Condition of the Pope's Health-Views of Church Dignitaries on the Growth of Atheism in France-Influenza Infections

CLAWED THE POLICEMAN.

Female Socialist Resists Arrest, but Is Captured After a Desperate Struggle. Special to the Indianapotis Journal.

LONDON, Jan. 24.-The great Socialist parade and mass-meeting, which it had been proposed to hold on Sunday, Jan. 31, in defiance of police prohibition, has been postponed until Feb. 28. The Fabian Society, a powerful arm of the socialistic body, comprising the adherents of socialism among the middle classes, has withdrawn its approval of the projected demonstration, thus coming into direct conflict with the Socialistic Federation, which is composed of the radical and irresponsible elements of socialism-people who ra ther enjoy a brush with the police, and welcome a blow from an officer's baton as a passport to the glories of martyrdom. The Fabians regard with contempt their radical brethren. They believe in a propaganda of arguments and illustration rather than of declaration and display. The leaders of the Fabian Society approached Sir Henry Matthews, the Home Secretary, and Commissioner of Police Bradford, and having received positive assurances that nothing could prevent the police from suppressing the meeting if an attempt were made to hold one, they decided not to have anything more to do with the movement. The other faction met to-day and bitterly denounced the Fabians. It was resolved, in view of the defection of the Fabians, to postpone the meeting until further preparations could be made, and to meanwhile continue to hold the weekly meetings, which have brought on conflicts with the police for many Sundays past, at Worlds-end and Chelsea.

To-day's meeting at the latter place was characterized by the usual scenes of vio-lence. It should be said in justice to the police that they use as little force on these occasions as possible. No one would be hurt if the mob did not actually compel the officers to use their batons in making ar-The most disgraceful feature of the row today was the action of a Mrs. Ham, a laundress, and wife of a member of the federa-She was arrested while making a violent barangue and at once began a savage onslaught upon the officer who apprehended her. With a woman's weapons, her finger nails, she clawed and scratched the policeman's face in a frightful manner. He fear of being pushed down and trampled by the crowd of male supporters of the woman. Of course he could not ciab the woman into submission, and by the aid of the men around her she finally got away from him and again mounted a cart and continued her ravings. When again arrested the woman, who rejoices in an exceptional physique, struck a young constable such a powerful blow that he went to grass amid howls of glee from the crowd. The police were now reinforced tering them and once more getting the muscular Mrs. Ham into custody. Seeing that the prisoner was now in charge of several officers, and could not do much for herself, the mob made a rush and a hot strug-gle ensued, the officers being determined to hold the prisoner and the mob equally set upon releasing her. Many men were knocked down, and the police finally bore the prisoner away in triumph. She is the seventeenth person arrested and formally held for their unlawful acts at these Sun

Mr. Cunninghem Graham, M. P. for Lan-ark, who is decidedly socialistic in his leanings, has written the federation, offering to take part in the parade on the 28th of February if the federation will guarantee the payment of his legal expenses and fine in case he is punished by the courts for his action. He recalls the fact that his demonstration cost him £1,200 and made a serious inroad into his means. There was no evidence of enthusiasm in the meeting when Mr. Graham's letter was read and it is not at all likely that his offer will be ac-

POPE LEO'S CONDITION.

Though Ill Last Week He Was Able to Say Mass in His Chapel Yesterday. ROME, Jan. 24.-The Vatican papers announce that the Pope said mass to-day in

his private chapel. An Associated Press representative has been enabled to make the following records of the Pope's condition since last Monday afternoon. On Monday he received the Duke of Mecklenburg and afterwards retired, saying that he did not feel well. Dr. Ceccarelli diagnosed his trouble as a rheumatic catarrhal attack and held a consultation with Dr. Lapponi who ordered the Pope to remain in bed. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Pope remained in his room, where he received his private secretary and chamberlain and transacted business. At 8:30 P. M. Wednes-day Dr. Ceccarelli found it necessary to order the Pope to refrain from work altegether, as his condition had become worse. At 8 P. M. on Thursday Drs. Ceccarell and Lapponi pronounced the Pope better and his catarrh gone. On that day the Pope received in his room Mgr. Stonor, who presented two white lambs, as is customary on the feast of St. Agnes, the wool to be used for sacred pallia. On Thursday night the Pope had a prolonged healthy sleep, and the doctors agreed to permit him to hold a reception on Friday, when he received a number of prelates and heads of congregations.

ATHEISM IN FRANCE.

Protestants and Catholics Combating Ite Growth-Views of the Clergy Paris, Jan. 21.-A joint statement bas been issued by the archbishops of Paris, Toulouse, Rheims, Lyons and St. Milo complaining that the state has be ome atheistic. This will increase the probability of the separation of church and state, and awakens the hopes of the Protestant sect in France. Some of the leading Protestant clergymen of Paris have been interviewed on the subject. Dr. Thurber, of the American church, said: "I consider that protestantism is making progress, though slowly, as it has to combat both Roman Catholic traditions and athesism. The latter has been carried to such an extent as to show 'the Rev. Mr. McAll, the head of the Mc-